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Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
MARCH 15, 1930

Times Wide World.

The Hon. Cairine Wilson

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Norman F. Wilson of Ottawa, Canada, has made Canadian history by being the first woman to be appointed to the Canadian Senate following the decision of the Privy Council that constitutionally women are "eligible persons." Mrs Wilson is the mother of eight children, and is the daughter of the late Senator Robert MacKay of Montreal. Her appointment ends a long fight by women for a representative of their sex in the Canadian Parliament.

Equal Rights

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Annual Dues	$10.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House April 25, 1929, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

We Repudiate the Compliment

IN considering the testimony taken at the hearing on the Kirkland-Jenks Restaurant Workers' Bill on February 26, at Albany, New York, which is reported in brief by Mary Murray on the opposite page, we recommend that our readers especially note the different attitudes of mind implied in the remarks of Mr. Jenks and Mr. Worthington.

We make this recommendation because we believe that about a century of thought differentiates the mentality of these two gentlemen. Mr. Jenks speaks as an upstanding American, interested in the welfare of his State and in the principles of common sense and justice, might well be expected to speak in the year 1930. Mr. Worthington, on the contrary, would have been more comprehensible to his fellow countrymen and women had 18 instead of 19 been prefixed to the 30. In other words Mr. Worthington is about a hundred years behind the times.

Mr. Jenks says in substance, "Let women be free to choose what hours in the twenty-four they prefer to work, they don't need to work at night if they don't want to. My bill merely sets them free to make their own competent decisions."

But Mr. Worthington, poor Mr. Worthington, who has been working for twenty-five years and at that doubtless began late in life, would lock women up after ten o'clock at night as if they were four-footed females. He regards all women, especially those who must work for a living, as potential prostitutes, and thinks it is easier or at least more "moral" to curtail their constitutional rights than to shut up speakeasies.

We repudiate the compliment. Women are not all potential prostitutes even if Mr. Worthington does us the honor to think so.

Read the Whole Article

IN the March issue of the official organ of the National Women's Trade Union League, *Life and Labor Bulletin,* an article appears, entitled "Fair Harvard," which should be read by everyone interested in industrial equality. Julia O'Connor Parker, who wrote the article, is an outstanding trade unionist—president of the Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of Boston.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following brief excerpt from her remarks which constitutes the conclusion of "Fair Harvard":

"The Legal Wage vs. Collective Bargaining"

"And now there is another culprit which this writer at least would summon to the bar of public opinion. And that is the Minimum Wage Law itself. Even under honest and competent administration, it does not raise the general standard of wages. On the contrary, it operates to the injury of genuine wage bargaining. Decrees are set so low as actually to menace union efforts to secure better wages. Remember that the minimum wage movement set out to establish a living wage. Study some of the cost-of-living budgets arrived at by wage boards. Aside from the amusement you will be afforded by the thirty-nine-cent hosiery items and the thirty-cent square meals, how would you like to be representing a union seeking wage improvements in a State where an official benediction is placed upon such submerged standards as these? Some groups of workers, true enough, have received slight wage increases through minimum wage operations. The Harvard scrubwomen, for example, would have been benefitted by two cents an hour if Harvard had been sufficiently open-hearted to give it to them. But a wage as low as 37 cents an hour is the State-ordained wage. Even in the free play of economic forces without organization of any kind, scrubwomen are getting 60 cents an hour. The State itself pays all the scrubwomen which it employs 50 cents an hour, 25 per cent. above the minimum wage rate. This is the condition to which the noble experiment of minimum wage legislation has fallen, not only as it affects scrubwomen but in practically all trades where its influence has been at work—a legal wage not only below a living standard, not only below a standard which a union would accept, but actually below the prevailing market wage. Let Harvard typify the occasional, exceptional employer of labor who pays such degraded wages that even a minimum wage decree would raise them, and you have the whole story of the beneficent results of minimum wage legislation. And you know what happened in the Harvard case.

"It seems to a pure and simple trade unionist that there is a swifter, surer, safer path to the industrial justice of decent wages than that which minimum wage legislation has traveled."

The Hearing on the Kirkland-Jenks Bill

By Mary A. Murray,
Chairman of the Industrial Council,
National Woman's Party

ONCE again the question of whether or not women restaurant workers are to be exempted from the provisions of the law forbidding them to work between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. was threshed out in the State Capitol of New York when those who were for and those who were against the Kirkland-Jenks bill, which would exempt women restaurant workers from the provisions of the no-night-work law appeared at a hearing on February 26, called by the committees of labor and industries of the Senate and Assembly to present their arguments. The Kirkland-Jenks bill is sponsored by the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party.

This year, in addition to the claim that the proposed amendment to the law would menace the jobs of men, the old moth-eaten argument about the "morals of women" was resurrected by Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and Mr. George C. Worthington, Counsel of the Committee of Fourteen, an organization devoted to the suppression of vice.

The opposition was first heard. Mr. O'Hanlon, of the State Federation of Labor, appeared in opposition to the bill on the ground that it was an attempt to break down existing labor laws which, he said, had worked well and protected women from exhaustive hours of labor.

Lillian Moore, who claimed to be a waitress and to represent 3,000 waitresses in New York City, said: "We do not want night work. We have waitresses performing duties every day who will tell you the same thing. Fifty per cent. of our membership are mothers. We are forced to leave our children in nurseries or with friends and at night the nurseries are not open. There are not many friends who will take care of our children in the evenings. The rest of our membership are young girls who will not work at night. They do not want to be insulted by men out at night who would not be out during the daytime." Five other women, who claimed that they represented waitresses' unions in Buffalo and elsewhere, appeared in opposition to the bill.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the Consumers' League, stated that the Consumers' League had to do with the original passing of the law prohibiting women from night work and said: "I want to call to your attention the fact that the tuberculosis death rate among young women has been increasing in spite of the efforts for the past six years to keep the right turn. The Children's Bureau has again printed the fact that every year in this country about 26,000 mothers of familes die either in childbirth or because of diseases connected with childbirth. We pile up every year 26,000 motherless families in this country. We have, since 1920, accumulated a quarter of a million deaths of mothers. If women were as strong as men are, that record would not have been made."

Mrs. E. M. Herrick, executive secretary of the Consumers' League, said: "We feel that the prohibition of night work for women in restaurants is a step forward and should not be allowed to recede."

Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, who has been quoted as saying in the past that if women had equality with men in the labor laws, it "would throw their husbands and brothers and sweethearts out of a job," said: "I am sure that whatever arguments we are going to make, they will be the same arguments we have made for five, six or seven years. We are absolutely at one on the question of not touching the waitress law. We want the law to remain as it is today. Since we have not had night work, we have had a better social and moral life for the working girl. We wonder at Mr. Jenks' sponsorship of this measure. He caused a great deal of excitement recently by his prohibition enforcement bill. I do not know how Mr. Jenks can reconcile these two bills. One measure wants to do away with speakeasies and enforce the prohibition law, and in the other he wants to make the speakeasy more attractive by having women as well as men wait on the tables."

MR. WORTHINGTON, of the Committee of Fourteen, said: "We are opposed to this bill, not only for the reasons already given but for still further and special reasons. For more than 25 years I have been engaged in special studies which have to do with discovering the influences which lead to the exploiting of women and girls for the purpose of commercialized prostitution. This bill will not only allow waitresses to be employed from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M. in restaurants, but it will authorize the employment of women in speakeasies. Speakeasies are multiplying as are speakeasy clubs. A large number of girls are given the polite title of 'hostess.' They are in reality drink hustlers. Their employment brings them into contact with conditions which lead to commercialized prostitution. * * * Instead of removing this restriction, we would be in favor of further restaurant legislation to include additional places."

A representative of the Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity stated that he was opposed to the bill.

The chairman of the committee then read a letter from Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, opposing the bill.

ANNA HARBOTTLE WHITTIC, State chairman of the National Woman's Party, before introducing the speakers in favor of the bill, asked Mr. Edmund B. Jenks, its introducer in the Assembly, to speak.

Mr. Jenks said: "I have been accused of one thing to which I will plead guilty, and that is that I would like to wipe out all the speakeasies in the State. If you folks who are opposing the Restaurant Bill are so concerned about women, you will help me with that bill."

"I am proud to say that I was instrumental in putting through the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill. I have a friendly feeling for mothers. I had a mother who worked. I do not know that it did her very much harm. She worked on a farm, had ten kids and worked far into the night to keep things going. She died at 72. I do not know how long she might have lived if she had not worked. I am one of the people who believe that we cannot afford to curtail the right of individuals to sell their labor without some very substantial basis. As I look at the Restaurant Bill, these waitresses do not have to work if they do not want to. We have said that women are just as capable to hold any public office, to vote or elect officers as men. Shall we say they have not the minds to choose their work? This is preposterous. I do not believe that labor in the night time is going to be destructive to the morals of girls. I do believe that employment in speakeasies will help many to go to the devil if they want to go there. To put these speakeasies out of existence will clean up this and you won't have that matter to worry about. If girls are bound to go to the devil and an opportunity offers, this bill will not retard them. Letting honest, self-respecting women work at night only restores to them the right they had before we curtailed their hours of employment. I believe every woman knows best where and when to labor and is just as capable to sell her labor as anyone here. I have great respect and admiration for woman-kind. Far be it from me to do anything to harm the human race. I have known girls who went to church to make dates with men to go out after church. I don't hear any suggestion to close the churches. If it is not safe for working girls to go home late at night we need remedial bills for that condition. If cities need mopping up, let us mop them up, but on their account not place restriction on the hours for a woman to work. I have no reason to doubt the statistics given on child death rate and the death rate following child-

birth, but they have nothing to do with this bill. Women have the ballot and the same means of protecting themselves as men. My contribution to women lies in giving them a chance to say what hours in the 24 they shall work in restaurants."

Mrs. Whittic then introduced Frances G. Roberts, treasurer of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, who said: "It is such a relief to me to hear Mr. Jenks speak as he did. To all of us it is quite evident that this bill would not force women to work the late watch. What we do ask is the opportunity for women to work the late watch if they want to do so. This bill not a 'Waitress Bill.' It is a Restaurant Workers' Bill. If you will read it, you will see that it means women who cook the food as well as the women who serve it. I am one who cooks the food. Many women would like the late watch. I hold that women are by nature food handlers and food conservers. Women handle food with more respect and are cleaner than men. I would always prefer to have women as cooks and food handlers."

"Mr. Koveleski has said that one chief reason why he does not want this bill passed is that it would throw men out of work. Why should we not have an equal chance with men? As far as our health goes, I say we can fight tuberculosis better if we have proper food and homes. As for women dying in childbirth, I guess women always will do so, a certain percentage at least. It has never been proved that hard work made a woman die when giving birth to a child. She is perfectly capable of working and bearing children unless she has some organic trouble, and is perfectly able to carry on her work. A certain amount of protective legislation may be necessary, provided it applies to both sexes. There are instances in which an employer needs to be put into line and made to see the light. Make such laws. The adult woman, however, objects to being classed with children."

"Mr. Jenks spoke of the fact that in smaller cities the girls are not protected going home. There are certain occupations in which it is considered safe for girls to go home late at night. Telephone operators are pretty and attractive young women and we suppose that the police can adequately protect them. Scrub women, and trained nurses are abroad in the late night hours. It seems perfectly safe for girls who work in theatres to go home late. The jobs that men do not want they don't get so chivalrous about. (Applause.)

"When they don't want the jobs, the men leave us alone to work out our own plans. They immediately begin to worry about our health and welfare when they can use the jobs themselves. Take the history of women who have been forced out of jobs. Women used to work on street cars as conductors. One girl who was thrown out because of so-called 'protective' laws told me she had never been able since to get so good a job. She made over $5.00 a day on the street cars. She earns now about $15.00 a week and has harder hours than she had on the cars. It is decidedly unfair that a law should be given us which allows us no decision as to the time, place and hours we shall work. We ask for an equal chance with men to earn our living. Our food costs just as much as men's. We want the chance to choose our own hours of labor. I have had to teach men and break them into the jobs they have taken since women have been precluded from the late watch. It went against the grain to do it."

MARY A. MURRAY, chairman of the Industrial Council of the Woman's Party, was the next speaker.

"Miss Schneiderman," she said, "has told you that she is tired of coming here year after year demanding an equal chance with men to earn her living. She has criticized Mr. Jenks for sponsoring both the prohibition and restaurant bills as one prohibits and the other permits. Prohibition only deprives citizens of the right of a choice of a drink. Special restrictive labor laws for women deprive citizens of the right of a choice of a job, deprive women of the most vital of all rights of a free person, the right to earn an honest, decent living.

"Working women can do without a drink but they can't do without a job to support themselves, their children and other dependents. The gentleman representing the Committee of Fourteen need not worry about women with jobs becoming prostitutes.

"When night work is in operation, adult women should have the same right as men to engage in it if they so choose. It is for them and not for others to decide if their earnings will compensate for changing from day to night work. It is for them and not for others to decide whether their private arrangements are better served by working at night.

"Many years ago I worked for thirteen years at night to bring up my five small children. Recently, my son, a young man, met with an accident. I again changed from day to night work to take care of him. It suited my private arrangements better to work at night.

"The Consumers' League seems to think that child birth is some mysterious rite surrounded by taboos. Motherhood is the most glorious advantage any woman can enjoy, but all women do not enjoy this privilege — there are women who never marry, women beyond the child-bearing age. How cruelly unjust to handicap all women at all times under the guise of protecting motherhood.

"The representatives of the Consumers' League tell you that they have been working for protective laws for thirty-five years. Well, Mr. Chairman, after thirty-five years of protection, women in industry are still the lowest paid of all workers. Don't you think it is about time to scrap these laws?

"We have noticed that professional uplifters on the other side are heard at these hearings. We have asked some women who have risen to the top rung of the professions by hard work to say a few words today. I now call upon Mrs. Nina Brodrick Price, president of Zonta Club of New York:"

"I am tremendously interested in learning something about the 'insults' women apparently receive who work in restaurants and in other branches of employment," said Mrs. Price. "Is there any difference in the type of insult? If these women who leave their work and go on to a moving picture house in the evening are insulted, they will have to go right home. I am interested, too, in this bugaboo about physical inferiority, which has been so much discussed, and note that it is not offered as the result of scientific investigation. We certainly have a reasonable interest in our health and morals, as well as the women of the opposition, who seem so kindly interested." (Applause.)

Beatrice Stevenson, of the King's County Republican Committee and New York State Nursing Association, was then introduced and said: "I have listened to the waitresses who have spoken against this bill today. It seemed to me that they believe this bill would compel them to work at night. Those women who do not want to work at night are under no compulsion to do so. Discrimination against women in the hours they shall work is going to be upheld by the men who oppose this bill. I happen to be a member of one of the healthiest professions—that of nursing. I recognize the rights of a country to protect its workers. However, if laws are necessary, they should be made for both men and women. They should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker. In the name of justice and reason I ask you to further the passage of this bill." (Applause.)

Lois Pierce Hughes, representing the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was the next speaker.

"I am here as representing 60,000 working women," said Mrs. Hughes. "I have worked for many years and did so to maintain my family. I was sixteen years with one of the largest hotels in New York City. I had long hours of work. If these had been curtailed by law, it would have been impossible for me to have carried on. I did not find, in going about in a business-like way at any hour of the day or night, any difficulty. The men looked the same to me in the daylight as at night. I do not believe there need be any diffi-

culty about women working at night for fear of insult. Certainly not every woman at Times Square at night has been detained by business. During the war women were put in all of the restaurants to take the places of men. Our social workers did not find that these women became hostesses in drinking places. All the groups which I represent are unalterably opposed to any restrictive legislative applying to women alone. They have all been in industry long enough to choose in their name that the Kirkland-Jenks bill be passed." (Laughter and applause.)

Ida L. Slack appeared as a representative of the Women's Press Club of New York City. "We are opposed to restrictive laws for women," she said. "Why should night work make women undesirable members of society? We have long been for equality of women in every respect. We have found that women have had to work for their industrial equality. There is a real demand that this bill be passed. The waitresses who have said they do not want it lose sight of the fact that there is nothing in the bill to compel them to work at night. Managers tell us that women receive better tips at night with easier work. The organizations that come up here to protect women seem to be under the impression that this bill would endanger the morals of waitresses. The trend of legislation is now against protection on a sex basis. We believe that in their civil and constitutional relationship they should be on an equal basis with men. Give women a chance to work at night. Economic conditions are different today than heretofore. Women are supporting families just the same as men and need equal opportunity with men."

Miss Higgins, representing the Zonta Club of Brooklyn, said: "I have heard about the diseases of childbirth that may come from working. All of these are found among women of leisure as well as working women. Why should there be restrictions on the time that women may work? If a woman cannot work after 10 o'clock at night, is there anything to prevent her from keeping dates? Is there any restriction upon what she may do after 10 o'clock at night? It has been said that working women who are mothers must put their children in nurseries in the daytime and that these nurseries are not open at night. At night children are supposed to sleep. Women who work in tea rooms and restaurants find the temptations are there in the daytime as well as at night—if there are any such. I urge that women shall have the right to work when, where and at what hours they choose."

MR. EVANS, counsel for the National Restaurant Association, stated that the proposed bill, which was not their bill, would merely permit restaurants to employ women workers over the age of 21 after 10 o'clock at night and before 6 o'clock in the morning. From the standpoint of the restaurants, he said, the existing law seemed ridiculous. A man engaged in operating a respectable restaurant now cannot have a woman to wash his dishes after 10 o'clock at night. He can't have a woman come in to scrub his floors before 6 in the morning. "Can you point out to me, gentlemen of this committee or the opponents of the bill, where there is any more danger in a woman working in a restaurant after 10 o'clock than in a dining room or kitchen of a hotel, where they are allowed to work?"

Grace Kay Long, vice-chairman of the New York State Branch of the National Woman's Party, said she was a music teacher and was glad there was no law to restrict her hours. She urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Muller, representing the Retail Bakers' Association, said: "Members of our association are both from organized and unorganized labor. Our restaurants have always been respectable. They have no use for dance halls and have no use for hostesses. The Retail Association of Bakers are local neighborhood restaurants. Women will not all work at night but some will. A great many women would like to work an hour or two or perhaps three at night, particularly when they do not live far away. Our patrons are not the type of people who go to hostess houses. Our association is in favor of this bill."

In reply to a statement made by Betty Hawley, of the State Federation of Labor, in rebuttal, that she had talked with many waitresses and found that they did not want to work at night, Mrs. Roberts reminded Miss Hawley that at last year's hearing on the bill, she, Mrs. Roberts, had taken to Albany the signatures of many thousand women restaurant workers to a statement that they did want to work on a night shift.

Mr. Fred Seames, of the Buffalo Restaurant Association, said that the present law was unfair to the restaurant industry, the third largest in the country.

Senator Kirkland, who was unable to be present, asked to be recorded as being unalterably in favor of the amendment.

Annabell Matthews

WITH her appointment as a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals finally confirmed by the Senate, Annabel Matthews of Gainesville, Georgia, becomes the holder of one of the two highest judicial posts in the United States Government ever held by a woman. Genevieve Cline, judge of the Customs Court, enjoys equal salary and comparable responsibility.

Miss Matthews is the first woman ever to be appointed to the Board of Tax Appeals, which determines whether or not taxpayers must pay millions of dollars in taxes when, and if, the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department and the taxpayers disagree about the amount to be paid.

A group of prominent women whose names read like a Federal Government feminine "Who's who," entertained at a dinner in honor of Miss Matthews, the most recent addition to their group, at the Carlton Hotel in Washington on February 28.

Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, was toastmaster. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General,; Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education; Dr. Frances Foye; Lucy Minnigerode, superintendent of nurses in the Public Health Service; Nellie Tayloe Ross, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and former Governor of Wyoming, and Representative Florence P. Kahn of California, made brief addresses to which Miss Matthews responded.

Other well-known women among the the hostesses were Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics; Major Julia Stimson, head of the Army Nurse Corps; Mary Hickey, superintendent of nurses of the Veterans' Bureau; Jessie Dell, member of the Civil Service Commission; Bessie Brueggeman, director of the Employees' Compensation Commission; Alice Gregg of the Indian Bureau; Anita Phipps of the Women's Service of the War Department; Agnes Petersen, assistant chief of the Women's Bureau; and Katharine Lenroot, assistant to the chief of the Children's Bureau.

Miss Matthews worked up to her present high post from the very bottom of the governmental service. After having graduated from Brenau College in Gainesville and taught school in Georgia for several years, she entered Uncle Sam's service as a file clerk in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in 1914, and has been there for the past 15 years.

While working for the Government, she studied law at night and was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1921 and later to the Georgia bar. She became a taxation expert, several times accompaning United States delegations to international tax conferences abroad.

MISS MATTHEWS'S nomination was quickly confirmed by the Senate, but Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, objected before the confirmation could be sent to the President and had the nomination returned to the Finance Commit-

tee for further consideration. Senator Couzen's opposition was based on a Senate resolution adopted in 1926 to prevent the selection of anyone connected with the Internal Revenue Department to be a member of the tax appeals body.

However, Miss Matthews had staunch champions in Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, Senator Walter F. George, of her own State, Georgia, and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, author of the 1926 resolution. They all urged her appointment and stated many times on the floor of the Senate that she was unusually fitted for the position and should be given it notwithstanding the resolution.

Senator Glass said:

"I ascertained upon inquiry that this woman has exceptional capacity. She is regarded as the foremost perhaps among experts of the bureau. She has made tax problems a study of her later life and is entirely suited to membership on the Board of Tax Appeals."

And Senator George added:

"She is a lady of exceptional capacity. She is especially well qualified and peculiarly well-qualified to do this particular work. Indeed, I have no hesitancy in saying that Miss Matthews is a lawyer of ability and experience in this particular field."

In spite of all opposition, Annabel Matthews was finally confirmed and given the $10,000 job, the highest salary that Uncle Sam pays to any of his women employees, only Judge Cline's salary equalling it. Her confirmation marks a new step in the advancement of women to high Federal posts.

It is interesting to note that the two highest paid women in Federal service deal with complicated financial affairs, Miss Matthews with taxes and Judge Cline with tariff duties.

Many Endorse Nationality Treaty

ORGANIZATIONS of women throughout Indiana have endorsed the Nationality Treaty proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women as a result of the work being done in that State by Bertha B. Moller, Chicago attorney and member of the National Woman's Party.

The State Attorney General, James M. Ogden, wrote President Hoover urging that the United States plenipotentiaries to the Codification Conference at The Hague support the principle of equal nationality. William M. Hammond, prominent attorney, also wrote a similar endorsement. Many individuals wrote to President Hoover endorsing the treaty.

The Indianapolis Bar Association adopted a resolution endorsing the nationality treaty after Mrs. Moller addressed them on March 5.

Among the women's organizations endorsing the treaty after it had been called to their attention by Mrs. Moller were: Woman's Rotary Club, Zonta Club, Seventh Congressional District Democratic Women's Club, Altrusa Club, and the Business and Professional Woman's Club.

The Local Council of Women, representing some two hundred women's clubs, also heard Mrs. Moller on the nationality question on March 4, but no word has come of their action as yet.

Mrs. Moller is also working on the organization of an Indiana State Branch of the National Woman's Party during her trip through Indiana.

TWO organizations in El Dorado, Arkansas, have unanimously endorsed the Nationality Treaty.

The Business and Professional Women's Club and the El Dorado Branch of the American Association of University Women adopted resolutions urging the support of the treaty, and sent copies to President Hoover.

Aurelle Burnside, attorney, presented the treaty to these organizations. Miss Burnside also endorsed Dr. Emma Wold for appointment to the American delegation to the International Conference on the Codification of International Law, at The Hague, where nationality is being discussed.

ELISE SOYER, secretary of the National Council of Belgian Women, writes that eight Feminist organizations of Belgium have endorsed the Nationality Treaty, proposed by the Inter-American Commission of Women as an international agreement that equality between men and women shall prevail in nationality laws.

These organizations are:

National Council of Belgian Women; Federation for Woman Suffrage; the Belgian League for Women's Rights; the Belgian Society for the Amelioration of the Status of Woman; the Federation of Socialist women; the Christian Feminists; the Association of University Women; the Belgian Association for the Enfranchisement of Women, which has recently been organized.

Mme. Soyer adds that each organization is writing President Hoover of its endorsement of the treaty.

It is particularly fitting that all the Belgian Feminist organizations have endorsed the treaty, for Belgium has appointed a woman delegate to the International Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague. Marcelle Renson, distinguished attorney of Brussels, is one of Belgium's delegates. Paul Hymans' minister of Foreign Affairs, made the appointment.

Feminist Notes

"Madam Speaker"

WHEN John M. Robison of the Eleventh Kentucky Congressional District was saying farewell to the House of Representatives to become a Senator from Kentucky, he said:

"When I first became a member of the House there was, as I recall, but one gentlewoman a member. Now we have seven. All of them serve splendidly, honestly, and efficiently their respective districts and our country.

"I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but you young men of the House if you continue in the service need not be surprised some day to arise in your place and address the chair as Madam Speaker."

Kentucky's one Congresswoman, Katherine Langley, is a firm advocate of Equal Rights between men and women and is pledged to the Equal Rights Amendment.

Codification Resolution

THE Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, of which Representative Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida is a member, has favorably reported the resolution authorizing an appropriation of $50,000 for participation of the United States in the International Conference on the Codification of International Law, which began at The Hague on March 13, 1930.

At this conference nationality is one of the three subjects on the agenda, the others being territorial waters and the responsibility of States for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

Tests Silks

HELEN S. BARBEE, manager of the silk-testing laboratories of the General Silk Corporation of New York City, is said to be the only woman in the United States holding such a position.

Her work consists of inspecting the raw materials and yarns and cloth. Her word is final and the material is accepted or rejected according to its passage of certain mechanical and dye tests. Miss Bar-

bee supervises the work of five girls, and her work demands the strictest accuracy.

She abandoned all idea of a career of theatrical dancing, for which she was trained, ten years ago and started as an assistant in the analysis of raw silk. She had only a slight knowledge of chemistry acquired in high school, but she learned quickly. With only one break, when she aided in munition work during the war, she has steadily advanced in her chosen field until she is manager of the testing department of one of the largest silk manufacturing firms in the country.

Suffrage Most Important

THE enfranchisement of women is considered by the Governor of Wyoming to be the most important event in the history of his State. He issued an official proclamation designating the anniversary of the enactment of the suffrage measure for the Territory of Wyoming as "Wyoming Day." The date is December 10, providing for equal suffrage in the Territory of Wyoming.

The portion of the proclamation relating to suffrage says:

"No legislation of State or Nation was ever fraught with more far-raching significance than the measure passed by the first Wyoming Territorial Legislature granting to women for the first time the right to vote and hold office.

"On December 10, 1869, Governor John A. Campbell signed the bill which translated an ideal of government into the category of definite law. Woman's equal intelligence with man and the equal importance of her sphere in working out the destinies of civilization were by that act officially recognized. We may well be proud of the fact that Wyoming, originally as a Territory and then as a State, first adopted the sound premise of equal suffrage."

Women Professors in Poland

CEZARIA EHRENKREUTZ and Helen Wilman are the first two women to be nominated as professors in Polish Universities.

Mme. Ehrenkreutz is professor of ethnography and ethnology at the University of Vilno. Her father, Professor Bauoduin de Courtenay, is a prominent Polish ethnographer and ethnologist. She is the author of several important works in folklore and has specialized in the study of Polish folk literature and music.

Mme. Wilman is professor of Sanskrit at the University of Cracow.

Another "First"

MRS. M. M. JACKSON is the first English woman to be appointed president of a County Association, according to *The Vote*.

She is president of the Bristol and District Cornish Association.

News from the Field

Feminist Radio Programs

DUE to the necessity of postponing Representative Ruth Bryan Owen's radio speech until March 19, Mary Murray of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party spoke on the Woman's Party's series of programs over the nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company on March 12.

Mrs. Murray's subject was "Equal Rights and the Woman Wage Earner."

Representative Owen of Florida will speak on March 19 from 5 till 5.15 P. M., Eastern standard time, on the subject of nationality.

Responsibility of the women members of Congress to all women was stressed by Representative Florence P. Kahn of California speaking March 5 on the National Woman's Party's radio series.

"Aside from the common responsibilities that devolve upon men and women alike in public office, an additional one devolves upon a woman," Representative Kahn said. "We women now holding public office are the pioneers among women in national politics. We are blazing the trail and the verdict rendered on the work done by us, the pioneers, will determine whether it will be hard or easy for the women coming after us. We therefore have a very definite responsibility to all women.

"One of the most important things women now in office have to do is to insist that in citizenship there is no sex differentiation. To be sure, there may be problems that appeal to women as a whole more than to men, but the fact is that the responsibilities of government must be borne equally by men and women.

"In my opinion there is absolute necessity for the obliteration of sex in order that women may not be seriously handicapped in holding public office. For instance, as a member of Congress I am constantly called upon to take part in meetings and conferences where I am the only woman present. There is no embarassment on such occasions to myself or to the group with which I am in conference. I do not attend as Mrs. Kahn, but as the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of California. In other words, I do not shirk anything I have to do as a Representative of my district on the ground that I am a woman. This disregard of sex is the only attitude possible in public service."

Council to Meet

MRS. HARVEY WILEY, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, has called a meeting of the National Council in Washington on March 14.

On the same day she is entertaining at luncheon at the Grace Dodge Hotel in honor of Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission, other members of the United States delegation to the Havana conference of the Commission, and other members of the Commission who are in Washington.

London Visitor

WINIFRED YOUNG of London will be the guest of honor at a tea to be given at Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the Woman's Party, on Wednesday afternoon, March 19.

Wisconsin Workers at Headquarters

MRS. MAX ROTTER and Harriet O. Smith, both of Milwaukee, officers of the Wisconsin State Branch of the National Woman's Party, are now at Alva Belmont House assisting with the work of the Party.

Mrs. Rotter began a canvass of Senators last spring when she was in Washington, and interviewed about seventy Senators regarding the Equal Rights Amendment at that time. She will complete the canvass during this visit to national headquarters, she hopes.

Mrs. Hilles Sails for The Hague

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Wilmington, Delaware, chairman of the National Woman's Party Committee which will work for equal nationality rights for men and women at The Hague Conference for Codification of International Law, opening March 13, sailed from New York March 7 on the Ile de France. Before joining other members of her committee at The Hague, Mrs. Hilles will go to Paris to confer with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the National Woman's Party, who is now in France.

The Woman's Party is sending this committee to The Hague to work for a treaty to be presented to the Conference providing that there be no distinction based on sex in nationality laws. Nationality is the first matter to be dealt with by the Codification Conference, which has as its other two subjects territorial waters and responsibility of governments for damage to person and property of aliens.

Mrs. Hilles is the daughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, who was United States Senator, Secretary of State, and the first Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. She has been an officer of the National Woman's Party since it was formed to work for the national suffrage amendment, and is now

taking a leading part in its campaign for Equal Rights for women. In addition she is an all-round sportswoman. She is a member of the famous "Hole in One" Club. She sails her own boat and has won several prizes in sailing. The kennels on her farm are famous for their Scottish terriers.

In a statement issued before her departure, Mrs. Hilles said:

"The principle of equal nationality rights for men and women is receiving strong support. The nationality laws of many countries now recognize that men and women have equal citizenship rights and the women of this country feel that it is most important that world law be founded on this principle. We will join women from all countries at The Hague to work for equality in international law."

The committee of the National Woman's Party whom Mrs. Hilles will join at The Hague are Margaret Whittemore of Santa Barbara, California, a member of the National Council; Mary Caroline Taylor of Chicago, and Ella Riegel of Philadelphia, legislative chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Party.

Reception for Havana Delegation

A RECEPTION in honor of the United States delegation to the Havana Conference of the Inter-American Commission of Women will be given at Alva Belmont House by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party on March 16th.

Mrs. Paul L. Linebarger, chairman of social activities at Alva Belmont House, is in charge of the reception.

The members of the United States delegation are: Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women; Laura Berrien of the Commission's Nationality Committee; Mrs. Wymond Bradbury, Thelma Snow, and Mary Dean Powell.

Mme. Lima, the Brazilian commissioner, and Fanny Bunand-Sevastos of France will also be honor guests.

On March 6 a tea was given at headquarters for a number of those who had been interested in the appointment of Dr. Emma Wold as technical adviser to the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague. Mrs. Linebarger, assisted by Mrs. Alfred Anthony and Louise Weir, was hostess.

Hearing on Cable Bill

A HEARING on the new Cable bill for equalizing nationality laws of the United States was held before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House or Representatives on Marcn 5.

Members of the National Woman's Party present for the hearing included: Alice Paul, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Maud Younger, Mary Moss Wellborn, Mary Gertrude Fendall, and Mrs. Max Rotter and Harriett O. Smith of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

This bill, introduced by Representative John L. Cable of Ohio, was recently analyzed in EQUAL RIGHTS by Dr. Emma Wold, technical adviser to the American delegation to the codification conference at The Hague.

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida spoke for the measure.

Among those who appeared in behalf of the bill were:

S. P. Breckinridge, professor of social economy at the University of Chicago and chairman of the Committee on the Legal Status of Women of the National League of Women Voters;

Harlean James, American Association of University Women;

Margaret Lambie, Federation of Business and Professional Women;

Cecilia Razowsky of New York, chairman of the Department of Service to the Foreign Born of the National Council of Jewish Women;

Dorothy Straus of New York, member of the League of Women Voters and United States member of the Committee on the Citizenship of Married Women of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship;

Alice Edwards, American Home Economics Association;

Mrs. E. E. Danley, representing the Board of the Young Women's Christian Association;

Mrs. Ellis Yost, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union;

Edward McGrady of the American Federation of Labor.

New Jersey Woman's Party Bills

THE National Woman's Party Jury Service bill was the first woman's bill to come to a vote in the New Jersey House of Assembly during its current session at Trenton.

Assemblywoman M. Emma Peters of Bergen County, who sponsored the bill, received a vote from her fellow-legislators of 48 to 0. The bill is now in the Senate.

Under the present law in New Jersey, mothers of children up to 21 years of age are automatically legally exempt from jury duty. The National Woman's Party bill would make all persons automatically liable for jury service, but would make especial provision for little ones who need active mothering or fathering. It would exempt "any person who has the actual physical custody and care of a minor child from jury service upon his or her written request to the sheriff."

Senate Bill No. 173, the second National Woman's Party bill, was introduced by Senator Ralph W. Chandless of Bergen County. The object of this bill is to prevent discrimination against married teachers and to make it a misdemeanor on the part of any member of any board of education who votes to refuse employment to or otherwise discriminate against any such teacher because of marriage.

This bill has been reported and will probably come to a vote in the Senate next week.

Leila Enders is chairman of the New Jersey State Branch of the Woman's Party.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to February 15, 1930, $1,650,606.01.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, February 16 to 28, 1930:

Massachusetts Branch, Headquarters share of dues (Branch retains all dues over 25 cents):	
Miss Margreta Anne Hughes	$0.25
District of Columbia Branch, Headquarters share of dues (Branch retains all dues over 25 cents):	
Miss Madeleine McCandless	.25
Mrs. Grace Miller	.25
Dr. Sofie A. Nordhoff-Jung	.25
Miss Anne M. Bragg	.25
Mrs. Edwin Behren	.25
Mrs. Mary F. Downs	.25
Mrs. H. C. Easterday	.50
Miss Caroline I. Griesheimer	.25
Miss Anna M. Hubbard	.25
Mrs. Maude H. Marchant	.25
Miss Anyda Marchant	.25
Mrs. Elizabeth O. Robinson	.25
Mrs. Florence K. Smith	.25
Mrs. Thelma Wells Snow	.25
Mrs. Caroline B. Stephen	.25
District of Columbia Branch	51.60
Syracuse Branch	50.00
Miss Grace M. Eddy, D. C	15.00
South Dakota Branch (through Miss Rebecca L. Blaine)	5.00
Mrs. Paul R. Heyl, D. C	1.00
Miss Emma Wold, Ore	5.00
Mrs. Phyllis Lewis, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Louise Hammond, Mich	11.00
Mrs. Lucy C. Shaw, D. C	5.00
New York City Committee, Headquarters share of dues (Branch retains all dues over 25 cents):	
Miss F. A. Holland	.25
Mrs. Schmitz	.25
Mrs. M. Shea	.25
Miss M. Hunt	.25
Mrs. H. Denning	.25
Miss R. Armetta	.25
Mrs. Mary A. Murray	.25
Mrs. Anna C. Maher	.25
Mrs. Clements	.25
Mrs. Connors	.25
Mrs. Skibbe	.25
Miss Edna Skibbe	.25
Miss J. Schnorr	.25
Mrs. S. E. Watts	.25
Mrs. MacGaney	.25
Mrs. Isabel Strachan	.25
Mrs. Francis Van Riper	.25
Miss Bertha Stender	.25
Mrs. Cox	.25
Miss E. Lanzer	.25
Mrs. S. McGlone	.25
Mrs. S. Nelson	.25
Mrs. McCoy	.25
Mrs. E. Bartels	.25
Miss C. Eberle	.25
Dr. Inez C. Philbrick, Neb	5.00
Mrs. Henry J. Krebs, Del	10.00
Miss Mary B. Anthony, R. I	2.00
Mrs. John M. Dean, R. I	10.00
Miss Camilla Whitcomb, Mass	2.00
Mrs. M. H. L. Wilmarth, D. C	5.00
Colorado Branch, Headquarters share of dues (Branch retains all dues over 25 cents):	
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	.25
Mrs. Harry Stroupe	.25
Mrs. Clara S. Manion	.25
Mrs. Rowena D. Graves	.25
Mrs. E. G. Davis	.25
Miss Nellie Whiting	.25
Colorado Branch	21.00
Miss Aurelle Burnside, Ark	5.00
Maryland Branch	25.00
Refunds	9.50
Rent of drawing room at Headquarters	15.00
Total receipts, February 16 to 28, 1930	$275.10
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to February 28, 1930	$1,650,881.11

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